SECOND REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 2675

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE MCCREERY.

6342H.01I

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 191.677, 567.020, 575.155, and 575.157, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to actions by persons knowingly infected with communicable diseases, with penalty provisions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 191.677, 567.020, 575.155, and 575.157, RSMo, are repealed and two new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 191.677 and 567.020, to read 3 as follows: 191.677. 1. It shall be unlawful for any individual knowingly infected with [HIV] a 2 serious infectious or communicable disease, which shall mean a nonairborne disease that is transmitted from person to person and determined to have significant, long-term 4 implications on physical health or life activities, to [: (1) Be or attempt to be a blood, blood products, organ, sperm or tissue donor except as 5 deemed necessary for medical research; (2) Act in a reckless manner by exposing another person to HIV without the knowledge and consent of that person to be exposed to HIV, in one of the following manners: (a) Through contact with blood, semen or vaginal secretions in the course of oral, anal or vaginal sexual intercourse; or 11 (b) By the sharing of needles; or 12 (c) By biting another person or purposely acting in any other manner which causes the HIV-infected person's semen, vaginal secretions, or blood to come into contact with the mucous membranes or nonintact skin of another person. 14

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EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

HB 2675 2

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Evidence that a person has acted recklessly in creating a risk of infecting another individual with HIV shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. The HIV-infected person knew of such infection before engaging in sexual activity with another person, sharing needles with another person, biting another person, or purposely causing his or her semen, vaginal secretions, or blood to come into contact with the mucous membranes or nonintact skin of another person, and such other person is unaware of the HIV-infected person's condition or does not consent to contact with blood, semen or vaginal fluid in the course of such activities;
- b. The HIV-infected person has subsequently been infected with and tested positive to primary and secondary syphilis, or gonorrhea, or chlamydia; or
- c. Another person provides evidence of sexual contact with the HIV-infected person after a diagnosis of an HIV status], with the specific purpose of transmitting a serious infectious or communicable disease, expose another person to that disease through an activity that has a substantial risk of disease transmission as determined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or other epidemiological evidence.
- 2. Violation of the provisions of [subdivision (1) or (2) of] subsection 1 of this section is a class B [felony unless the victim contracts HIV from the contact in which case it is a class A felony] misdemeanor, unless disease transmission occurs, which is a class A misdemeanor.
- 3. [The department of health and senior services or local law enforcement agency, victim or others may file a complaint with the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney of a court of competent jurisdiction alleging that a person has violated a provision of subsection 1 of this section. The department of health and senior services shall assist the prosecutor or circuit attorney in preparing such case, and upon request, turn over to peace officers, police officers, the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney, or the attorney general records concerning that person's HIV-infected status, testing information, counseling received, and the identity and available contact information for individuals with whom that person had sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse and those individuals' test results A defendant shall not be considered to act purposefully if the defendant takes or attempts to take practical measures to prevent transmission. "Practical measures to prevent transmission" means good-faith employment of any method, device, behavior, or activity demonstrated scientifically to measurably limit or reduce the risk of transmission of a serious infectious or communicable disease including, but not limited to, the use of a condom, barrier protection, or prophylactic device or compliance with a medical treatment regimen for the serious infectious or communicable disease prescribed by a health care provider.

HB 2675 3

4. [The use of condoms is not a defense to a violation of paragraph (a) of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section] Failure to take practical measures to prevent transmission is insufficient on its own to establish the purpose required under subsection 1 of this section.

- 567.020. 1. A person commits the offense of prostitution if he or she engages in or offers or agrees to engage in sexual conduct with another person in return for something of value to be received by any person.
- 2. The offense of prostitution is a class B misdemeanor [unless the person knew prior to performing the act of prostitution that he or she was infected with HIV in which case prostitution is a class B felony. The use of condoms is not a defense to this offense.
- 3. As used in this section, "HIV" means the human immunodeficiency virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.
- [4.] 3. The judge may order a drug and alcohol abuse treatment program for any person found guilty of prostitution, either after trial or upon a plea of guilty, before sentencing. [For the elass B misdemeanor offense,] Upon the successful completion of such program by the defendant, the court may at its discretion allow the defendant to withdraw the plea of guilty or reverse the verdict and enter a judgment of not guilty. [For the class B felony offense, the court shall not allow the defendant to withdraw the plea of guilty or reverse the verdict and enter a judgment of not guilty.] The judge[, however,] has discretion to take into consideration successful completion of a drug or alcohol treatment program in determining the defendant's sentence.

[575.155. 1. An offender or prisoner commits the offense of endangering a corrections employee, a visitor to a correctional center, county or city jail, or another offender or prisoner if he or she attempts to cause or knowingly causes such person to come into contact with blood, seminal fluid, urine, feces, or saliva.

- 2. For the purposes of this section, the following terms mean:
- (1) "Corrections employee", a person who is an employee, or contracted employee of a subcontractor, of a department or agency responsible for operating a jail, prison, correctional facility, or sexual offender treatment center or a person who is assigned to work in a jail, prison, correctional facility, or sexual offender treatment center;
 - (2) "Offender", a person in the custody of the department of corrections;
- (3) "Prisoner", a person confined in a county or city jail.
 - 3. The offense of endangering a corrections employee, a visitor to a correctional center, county or city jail, or another offender or prisoner is a class E felony unless the substance is unidentified in which case it is a class A misdemeanor. If an offender or prisoner is knowingly infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (IIIV), hepatitis B or hepatitis C and exposes another person to HIV or hepatitis B or hepatitis C by committing the offense of

HB 2675 4

19 endangering a corrections employee, a visitor to a correctional center, county or 20 city jail, or another offender or prisoner, it is a class D felony. 21 [575.157. 1. An offender commits the offense of endangering a department of mental health employee, a visitor or other person at a secure 2 facility, or another offender if he or she attempts to cause or knowingly causes 3 such individual to come into contact with blood, seminal fluid, urine, feces, or 4 5 saliva. 6 2. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean: 7 (1) "Department of mental health employee", a person who is an 8 employee of the department of mental health, an employee or contracted 9 employee of a subcontractor of the department of mental health, or an employee 10 or contracted employee of a subcontractor of an entity responsible for confining offenders as authorized by section 632.495; 11 12 (2) "Offender", persons ordered to the department of mental health after 13 a determination by the court that such persons may meet the definition of a sexually violent predator, persons ordered to the department of mental health 14 15 after a finding of probable cause under section 632.489, and persons committed for control, care, and treatment by the department of mental health under sections 16 17 632.480 to 632.513; (3) "Secure facility", a facility operated by the department of mental 18 19 health or an entity responsible for confining offenders as authorized by section 20 632.495. 21 3. The offense of endangering a department of mental health employee, a visitor or other person at a secure facility, or another offender is a class E 22 felony. If an offender is knowingly infected with the human immunodeficiency 23 24 virus (HIV), hepatitis B, or hepatitis C and exposes another individual to HIV or hepatitis B or hepatitis C by committing the offense of endangering a department 25 26 of mental health employee, a visitor or other person at a mental health facility, or 27 another offender, the offense is a class D felony.